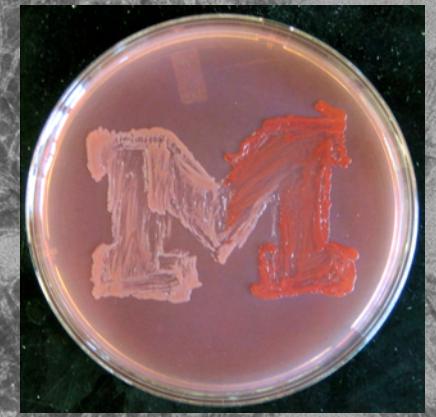
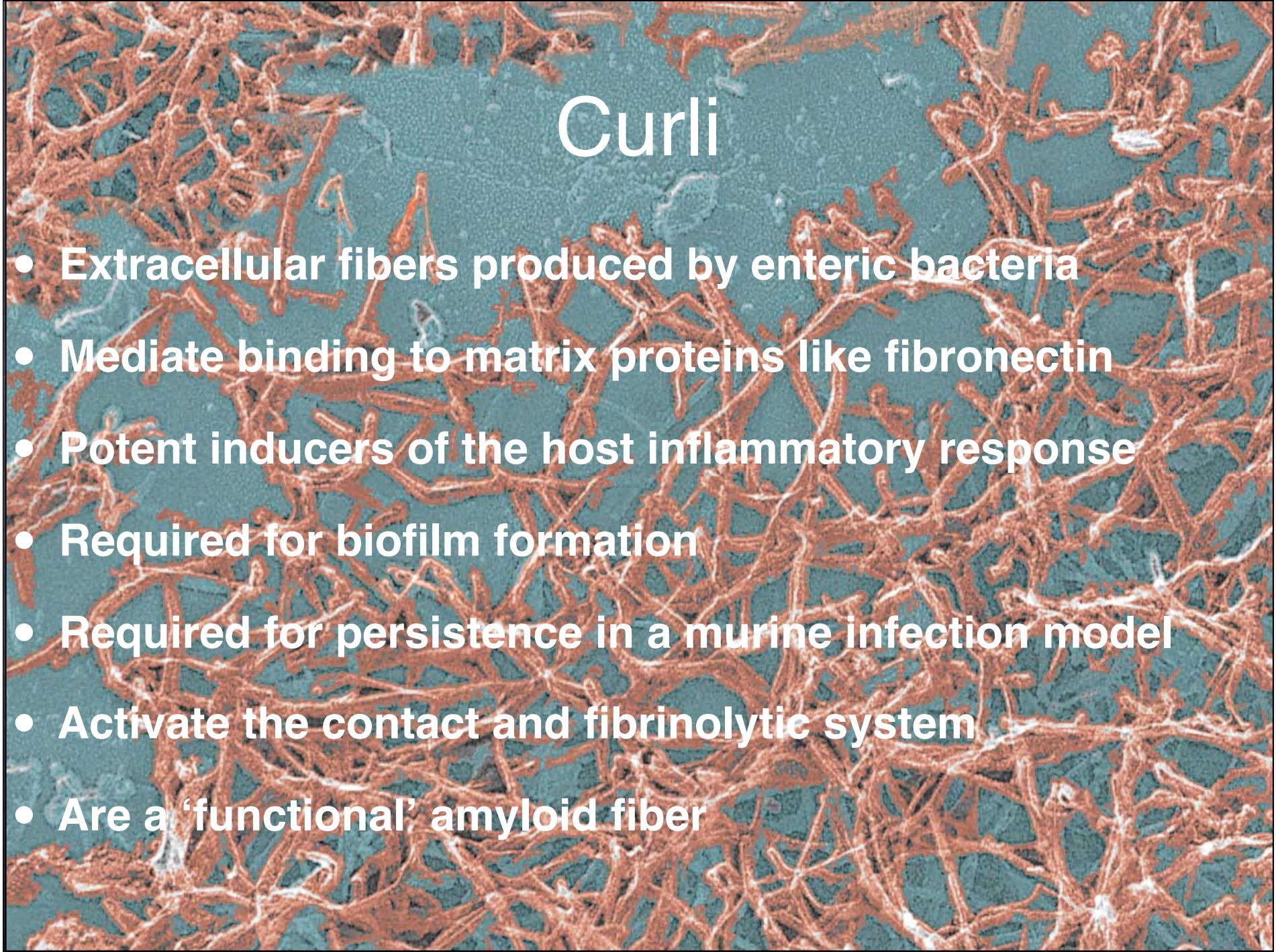


# Protein Misfolding Done Right: The Biogenesis of Bacterial Amyloid Fibers

Matt Chapman  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor





# Curli

- Extracellular fibers produced by enteric bacteria
- Mediate binding to matrix proteins like fibronectin
- Potent inducers of the host inflammatory response
- Required for biofilm formation
- Required for persistence in a murine infection model
- Activate the contact and fibrinolytic system
- Are a ‘functional’ amyloid fiber

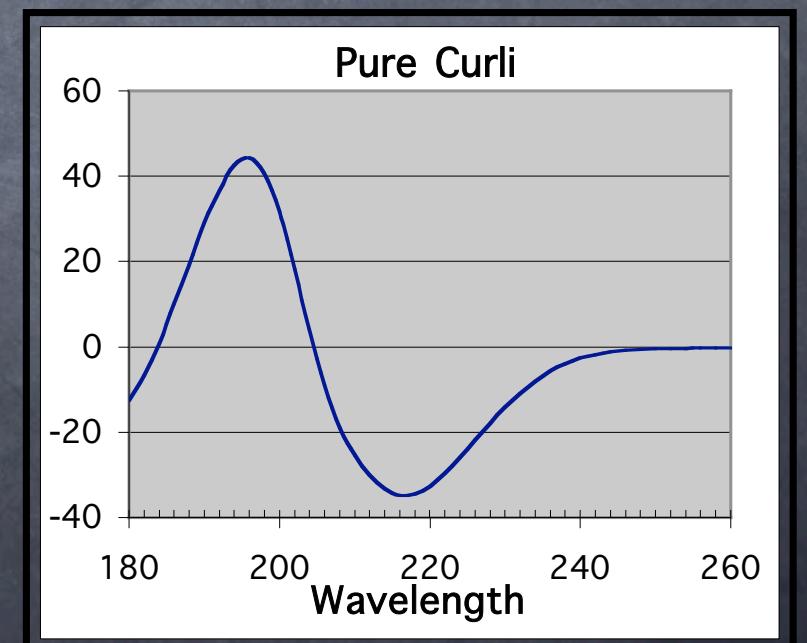
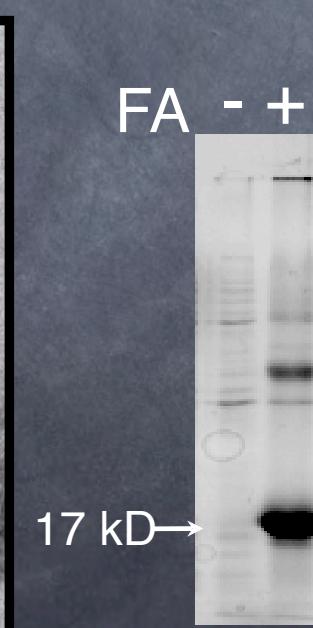
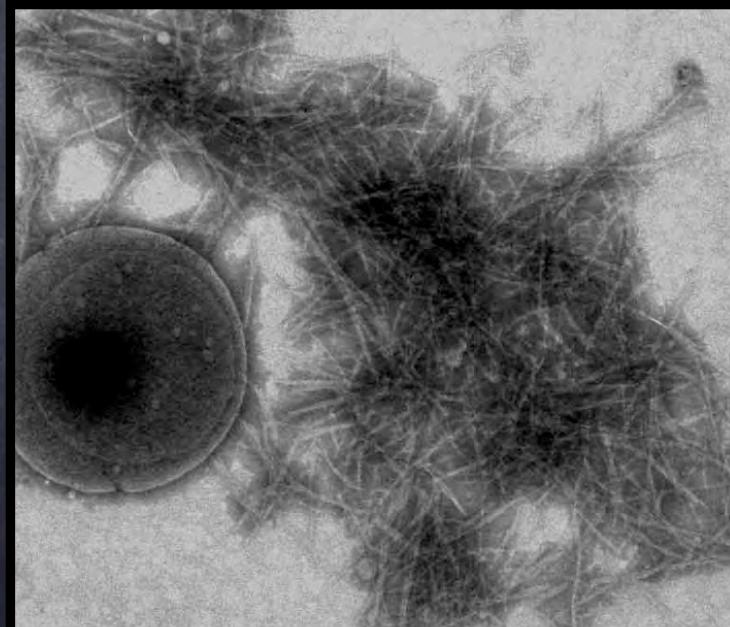
**Table 2.** Fibril protein components and precursors in amyloid diseases. (Data from (21)).

clinical syndrome	fibril component
Alzheimer's disease	A $\beta$ peptide, 1-42, 1-43
spongiform encephalopathies	full length prion or fragments
primary systemic amyloidosis	intact light chain or fragments
secondary systemic amyloidosis	76-residue fragment of amyloid A protein
familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy I	transthyretin variants and fragments
senile systemic amyloidosis	wild-type transthyretin and fragments
hereditary cerebral amyloid angiopathy	fragment of cystatin-C
haemodialysis-related amyloidosis	$\beta$ 2-microglobulin
familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy II	fragments of apolipoprotein AI
Finnish hereditary amyloidosis	71-residue fragment of gelsolin
type II diabetes	fragment of islet-associated polypeptide
medullary carcinoma of the thyroid	fragments of calcitonin
atrial amyloidosis	atrial natriuretic factor
lysozyme amyloidosis	full length lysozyme variants
insulin-related amyloid	full length insulin
fibrinogen $\alpha$ -chain amyloidosis	fibrinogen $\alpha$ -chain variants

Published in "Molecular Informatics: Confronting Complexity", Martin G. Hicks & Carsten Kettner (Eds.), Proceedings of the Beilstein-Institut Workshop, May 13th - 16th 2002, Bozen, Italy

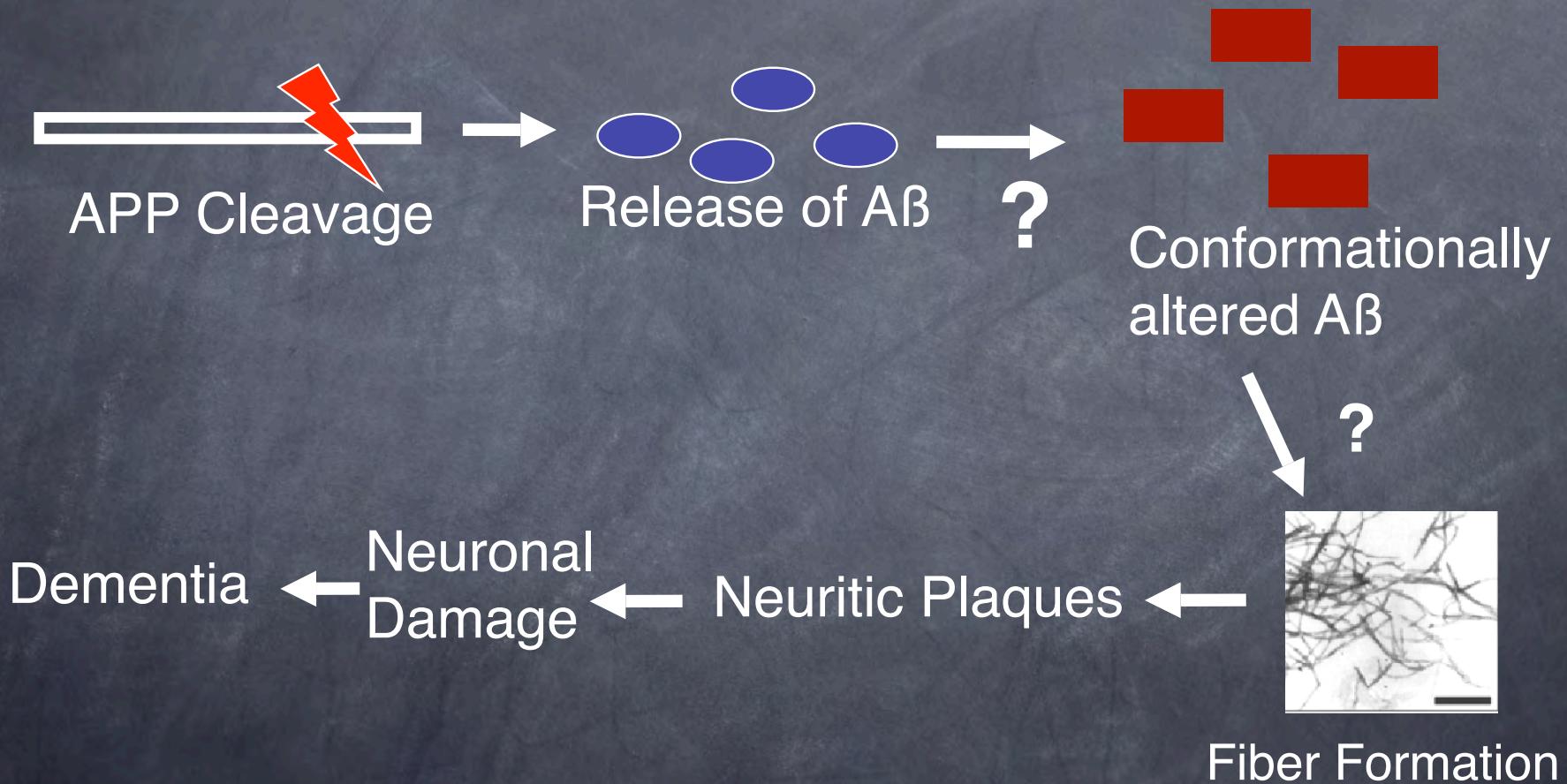
## Amyloid Characteristics of Curli

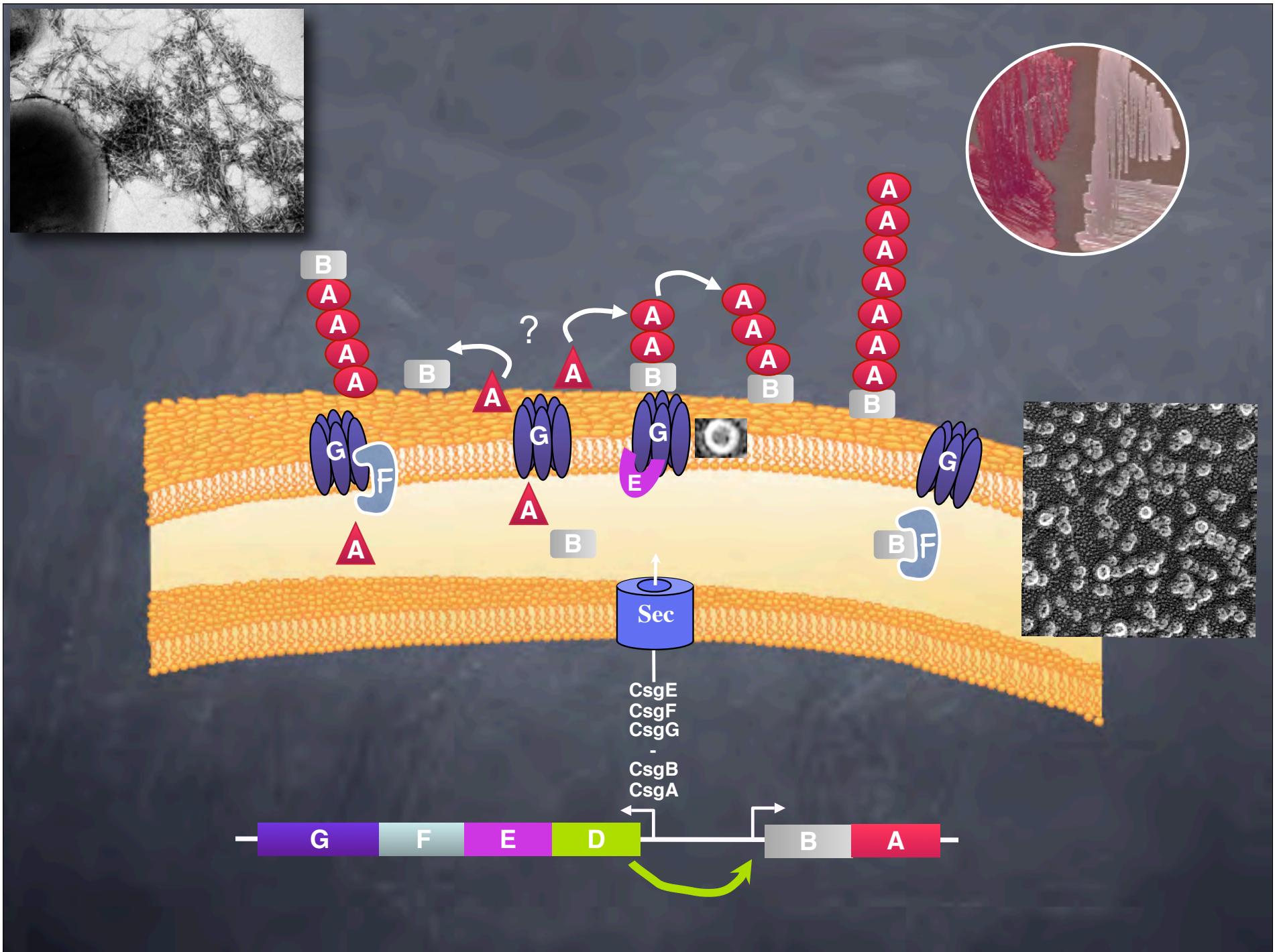
- Binds to Congo Red
- Similar fibrous structure
- Insoluble and resistant to protease
- Fibers are beta-sheet rich
- Cause red shift and bind to thioflavin T



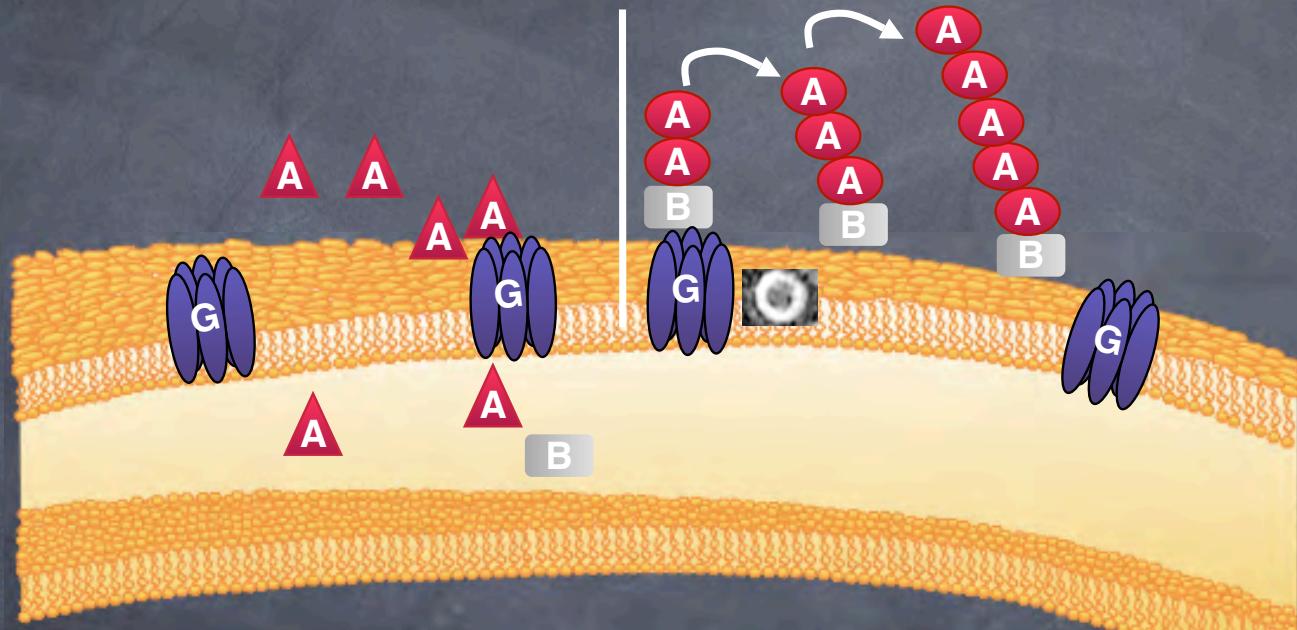
Chapman et al. 2003 *Science* 295:851-5

# Progression of Alzheimer's

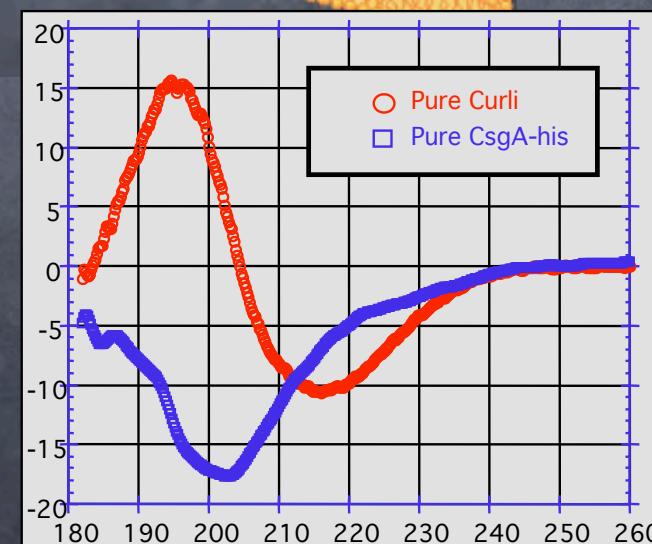
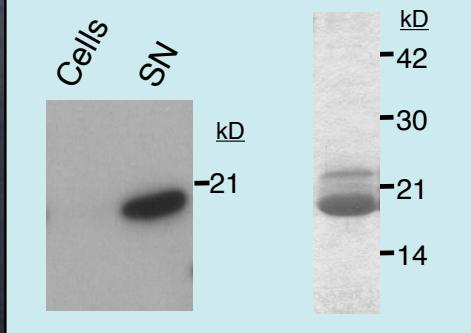


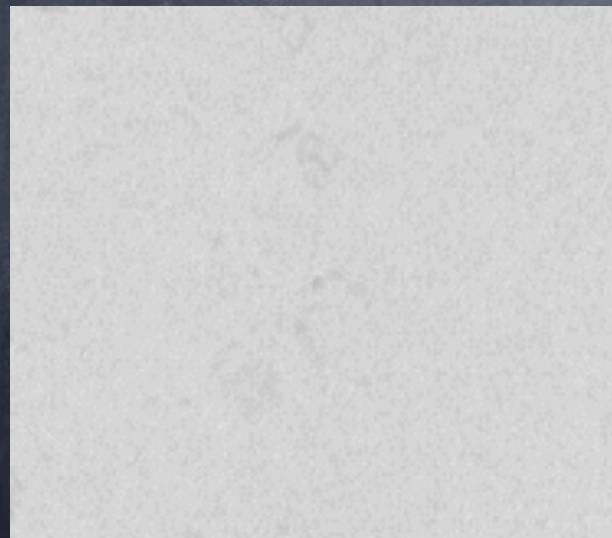
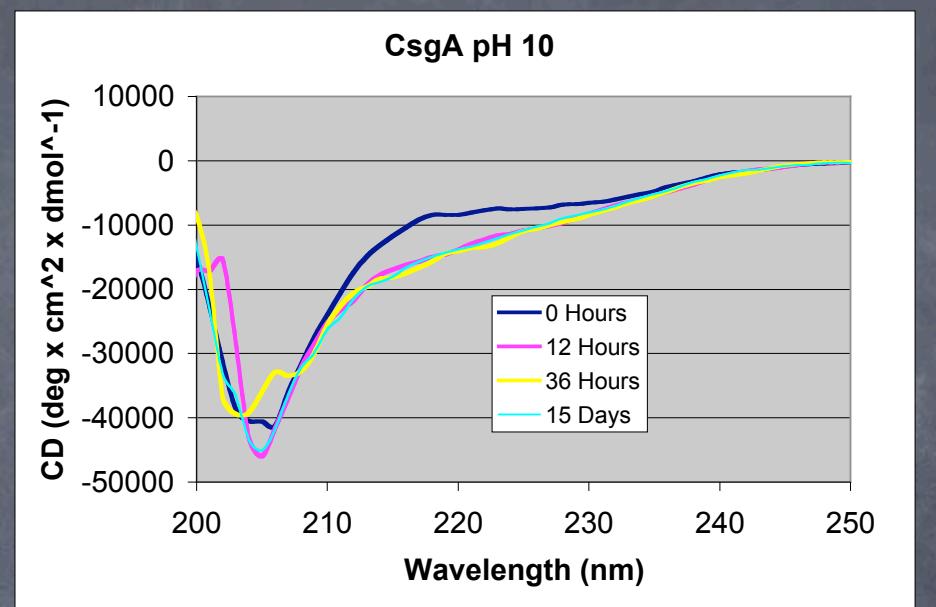
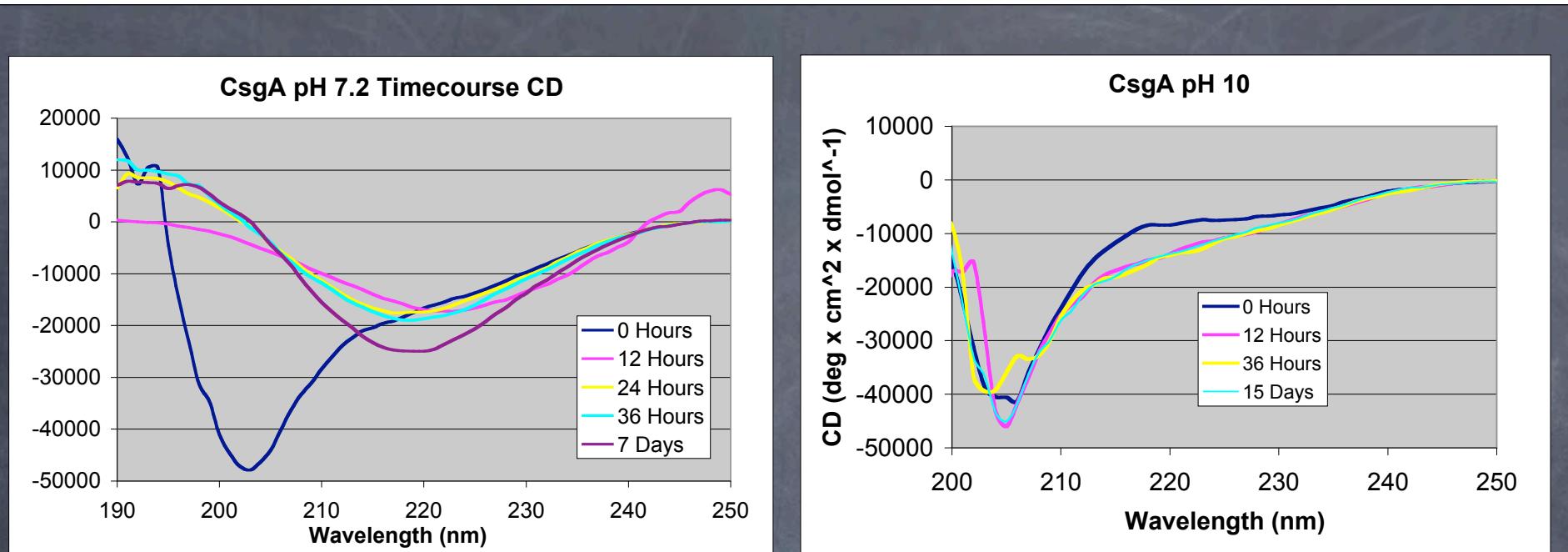


# Setting Up an in vitro Polymerization System

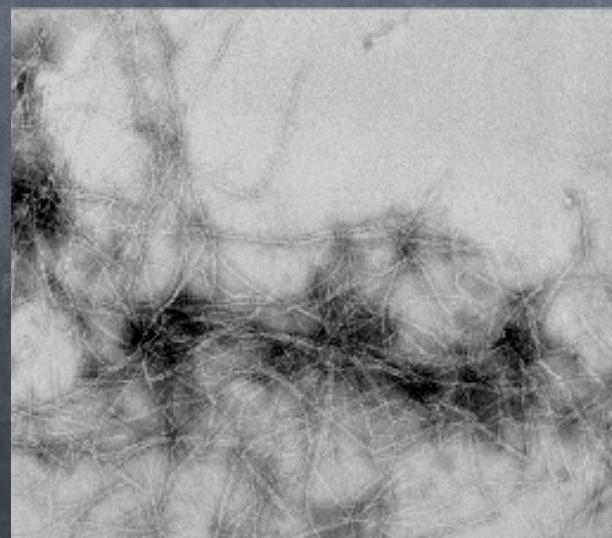


## Purification of CsgA

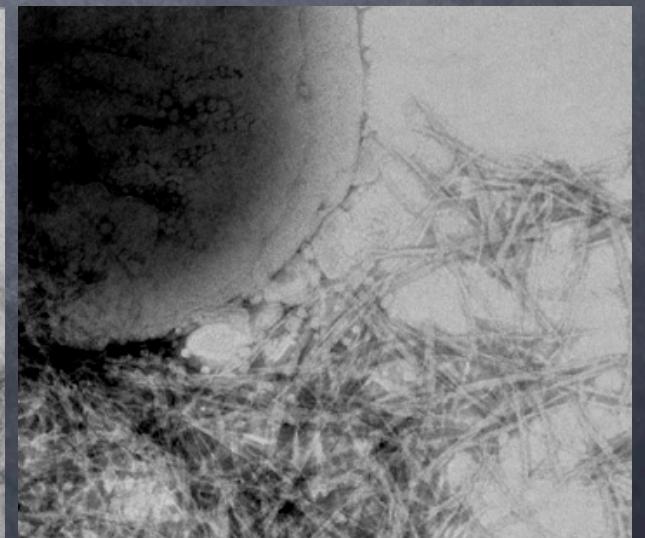




0 days

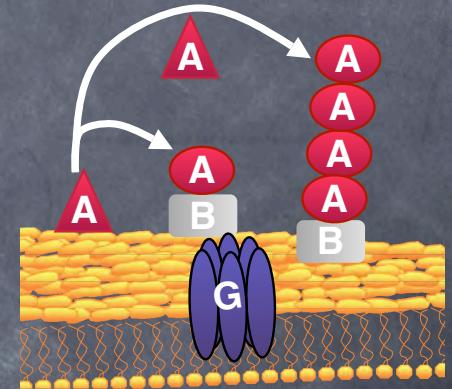
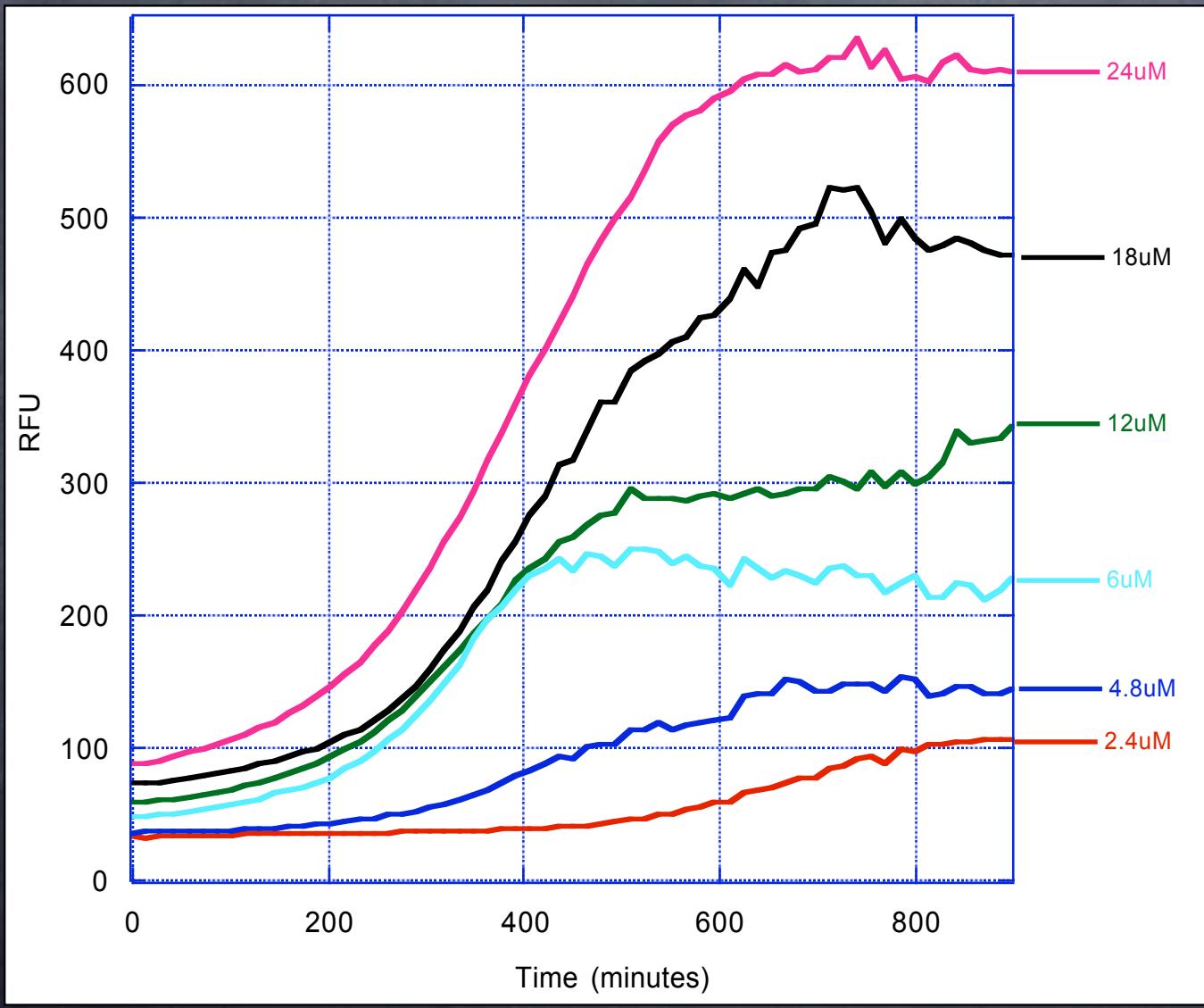


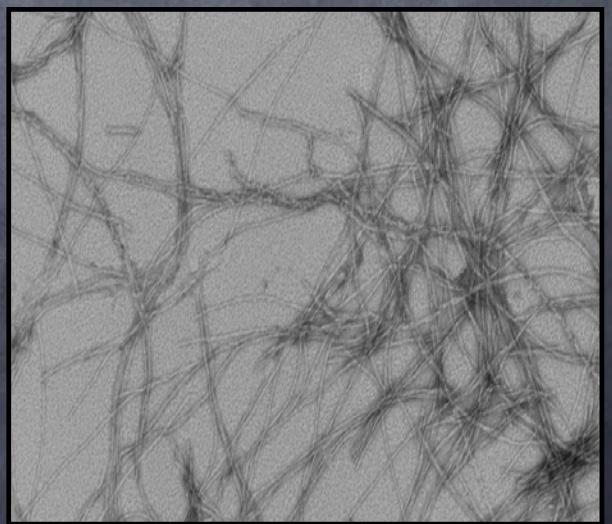
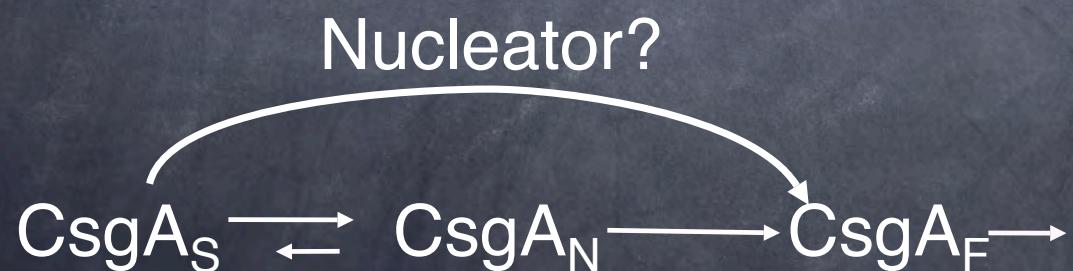
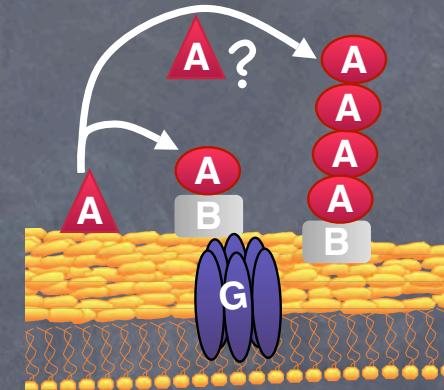
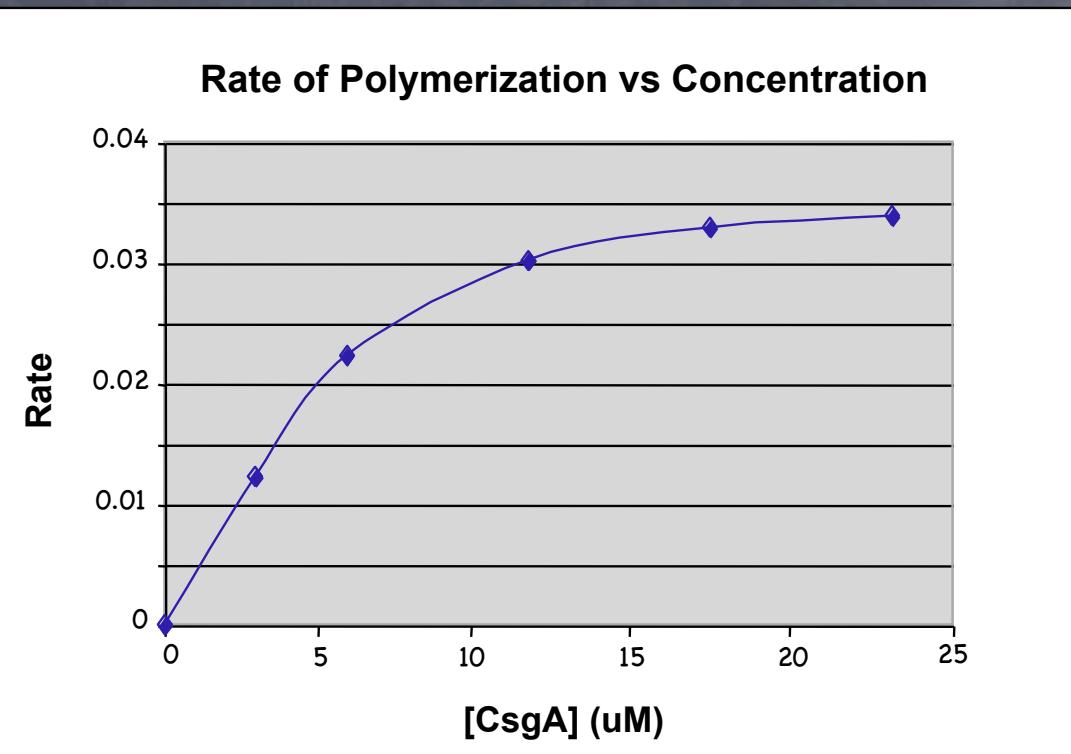
2 days



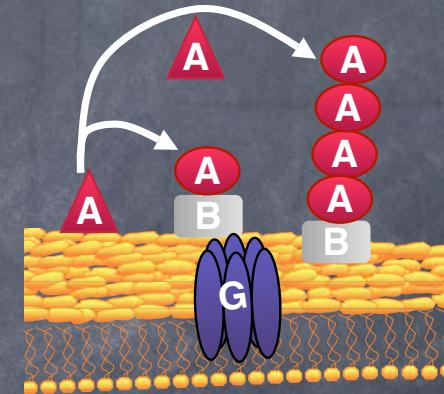
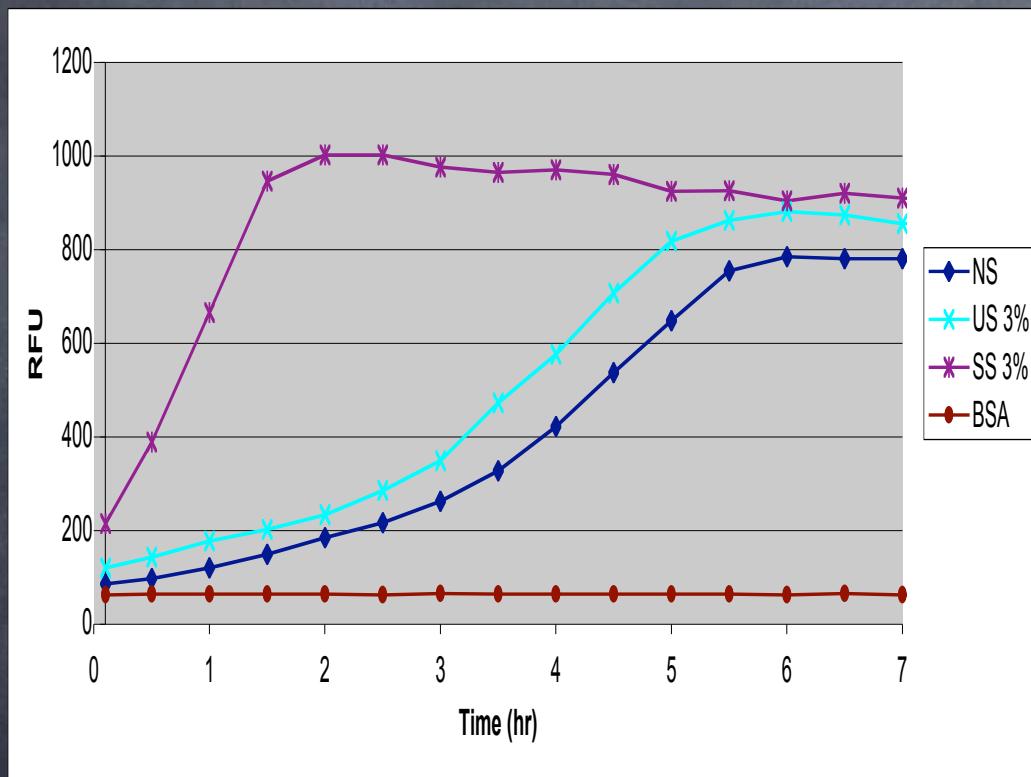
Wt *E. coli*

# Using Thioflavin T to Monitor Polymerization

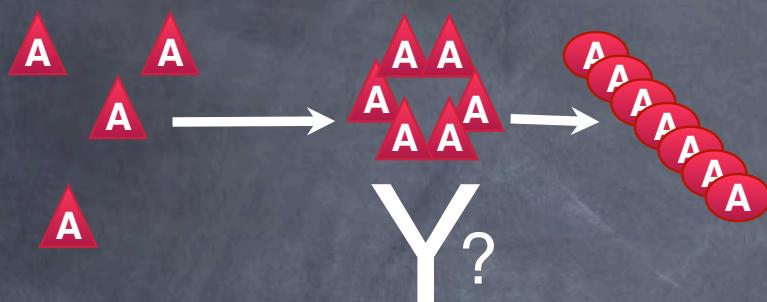




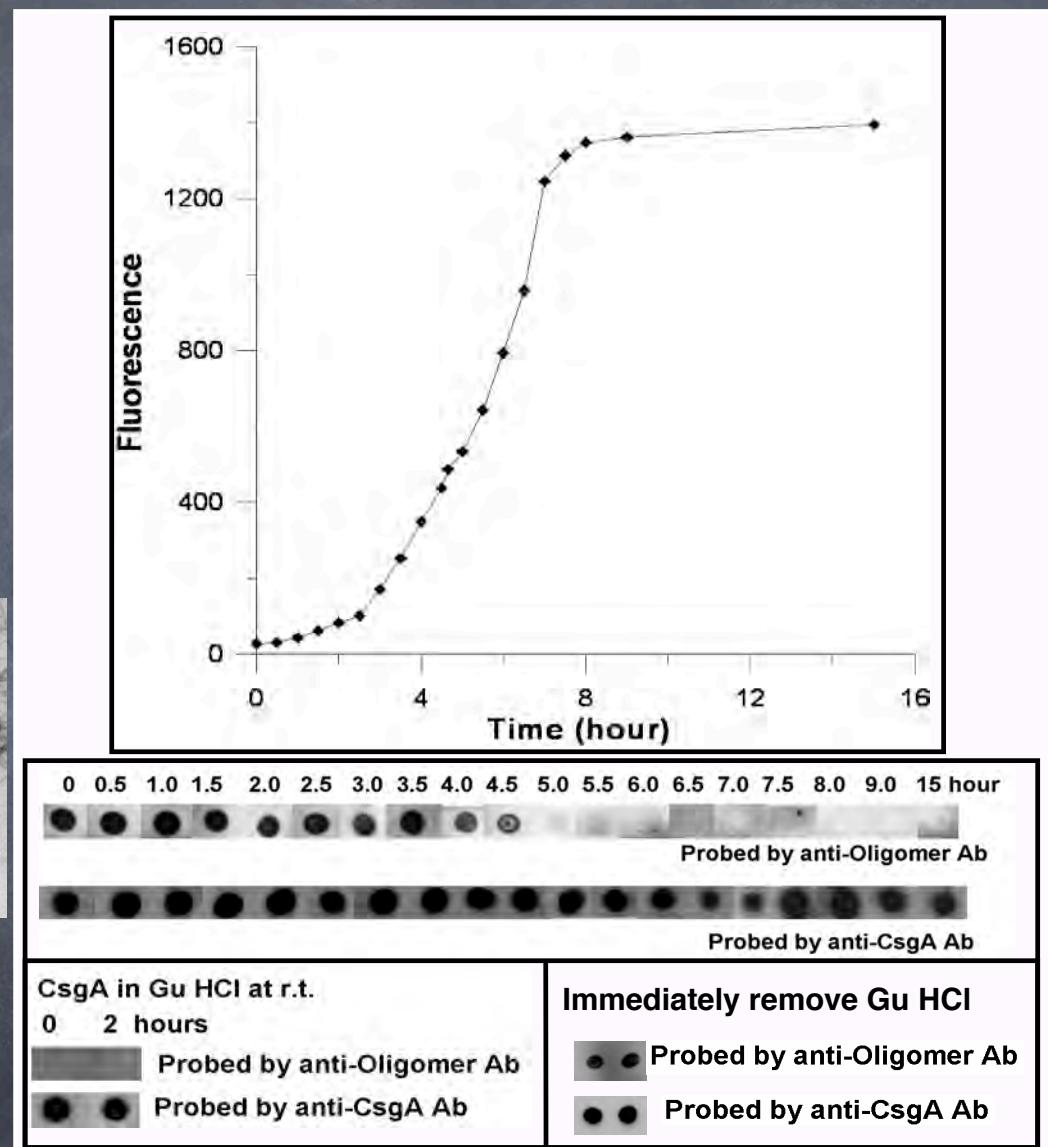
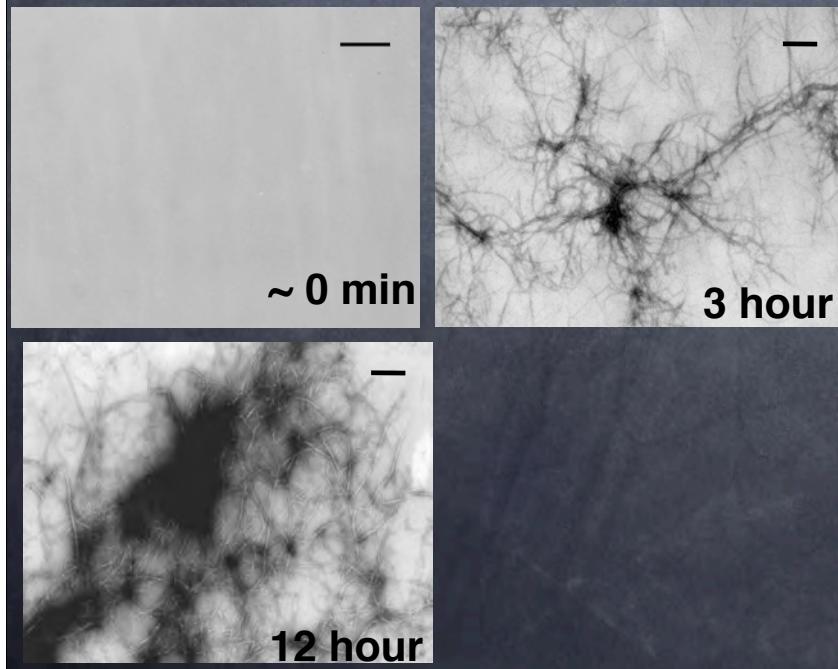
# Seeding CsgA polymerization



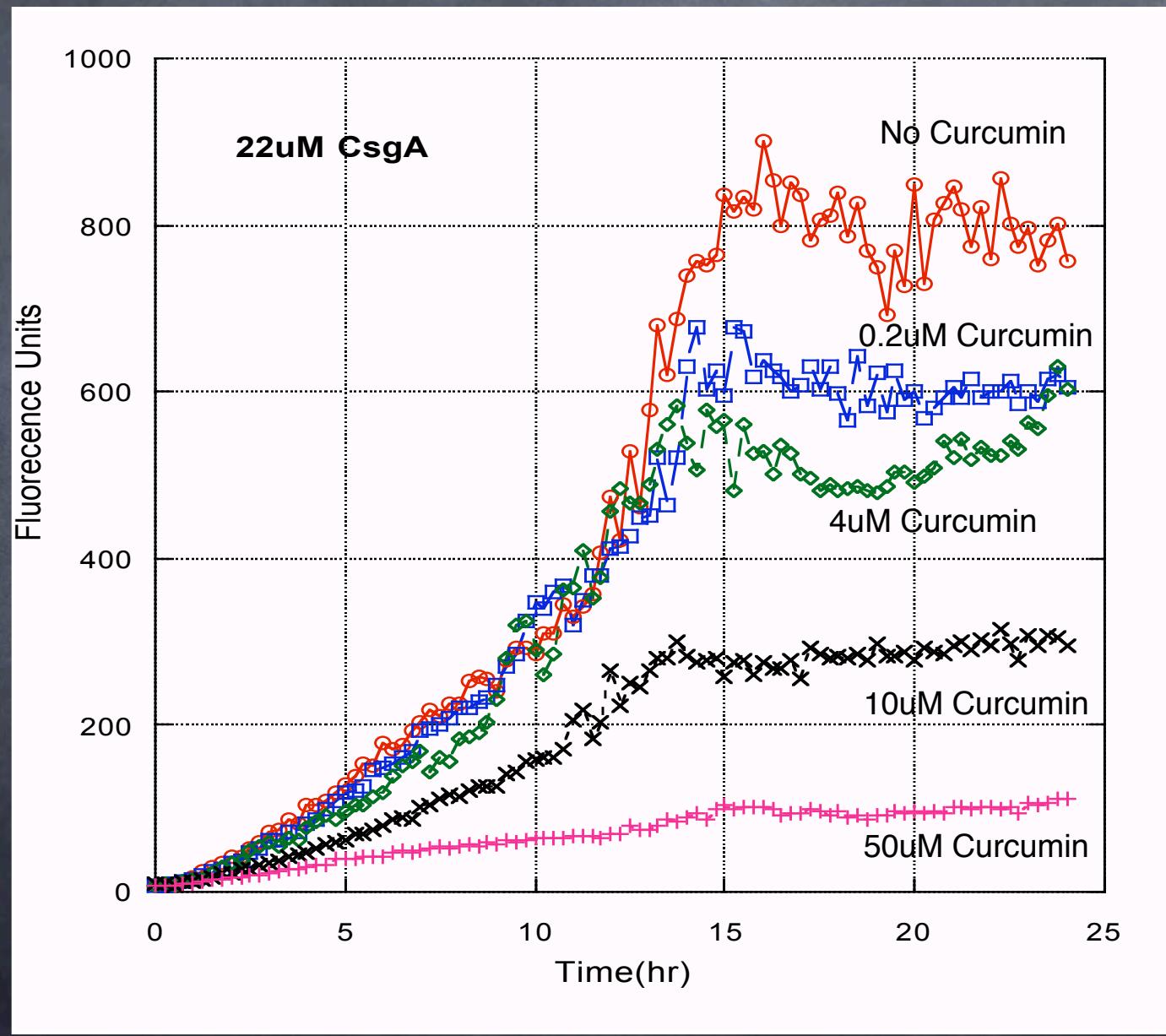
# Does CsgA polymerization involve a conserved intermediate?



Kayed R., et al. Science. 2003 Apr 18;300(5618):486-9.



Using this in vitro assay as a part of a high-throughput screen  
for molecules that block amyloid formation



Mature CsgA

Repeat units (R1-R5)

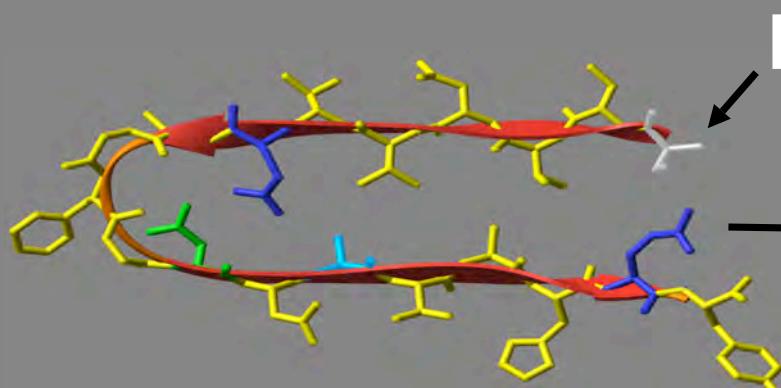


Strand-loop-Strand-loop motif

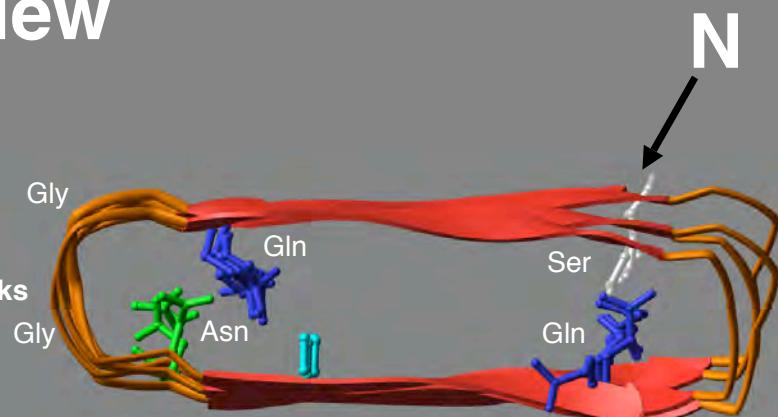
The diagram shows a sequence alignment of the five repeat units (R1-R5). Two orange arrows at the top indicate the direction of the sequence strands. The sequences are as follows:

R1	S E L N I Y Q Y G G G N S A L A L Q T D A R N
R2	S D L T I T Q H G G G N G A D V G Q - G S D D
R3	S S I P I T Q R G E G N S A T A L B Q W N G K N
R4	S E M P I V K Q F G E G N S A T A V B Q W N G K N
R5	S S V N V T Q V G F G N N A T A H Q Y

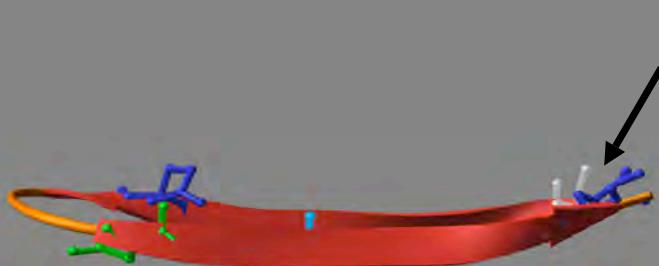
## Top View



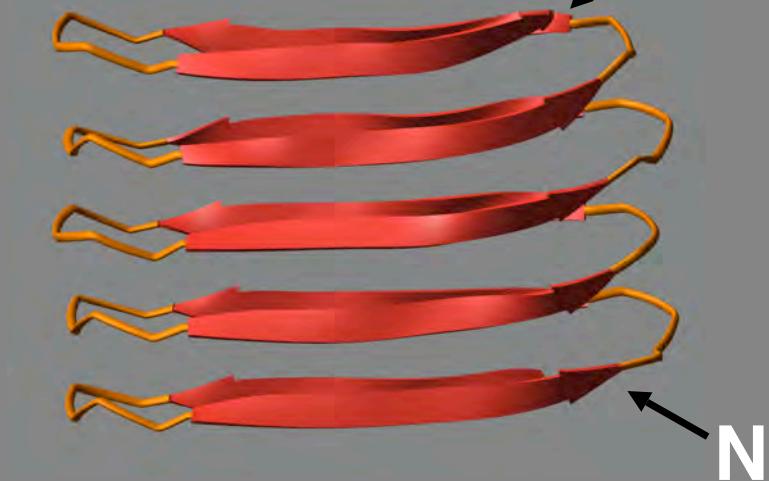
+ 4 more stacks



## Side View



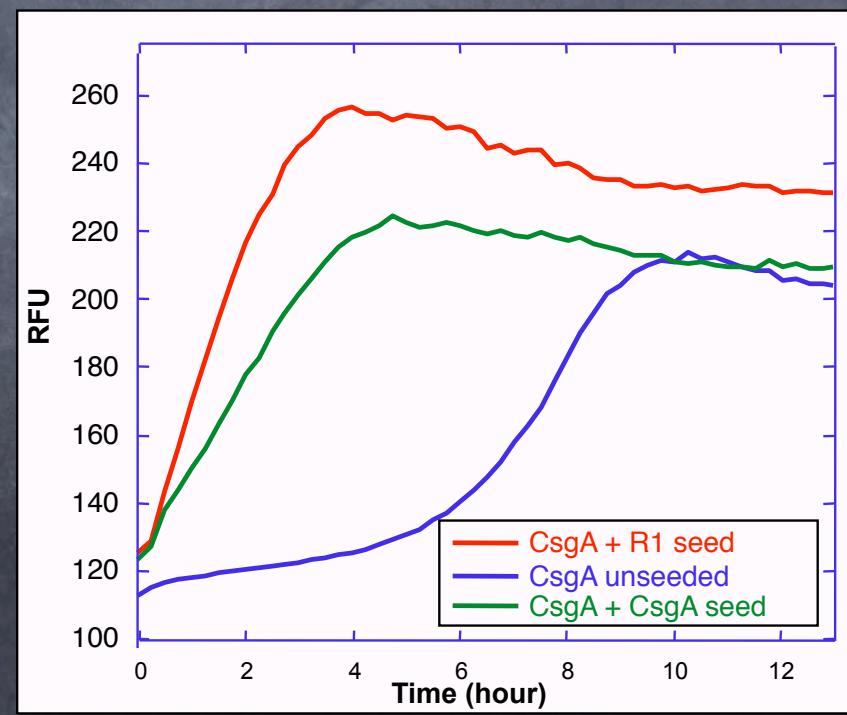
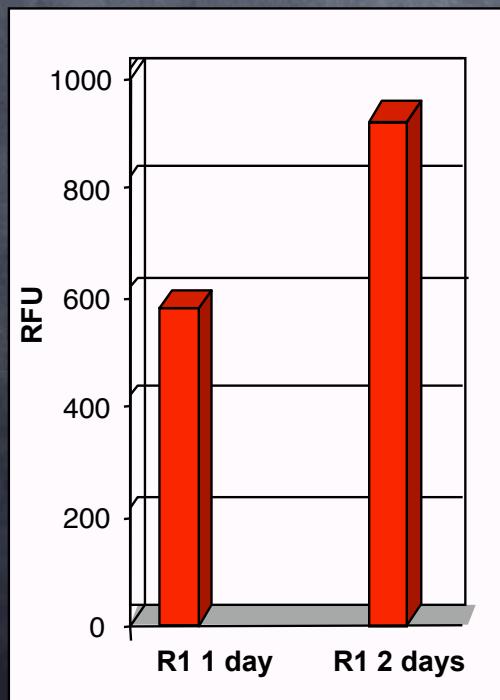
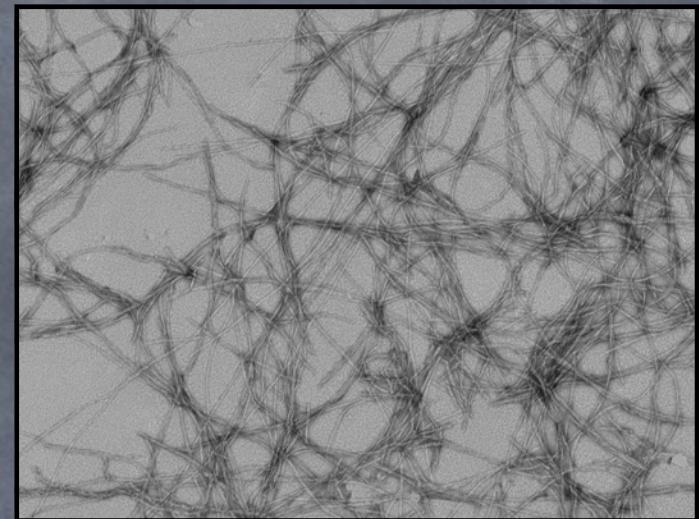
+ 4 more stacks



# Amyloid Forming Units

Sequence alignment of Amyloid Forming Units (R1-R5) showing conserved regions highlighted by color. Red arrows indicate the start of the sequence.

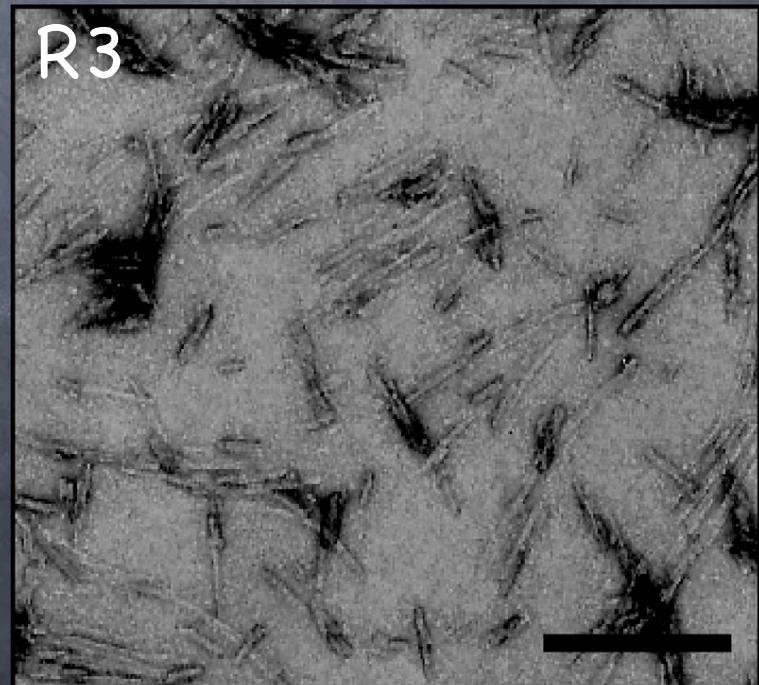
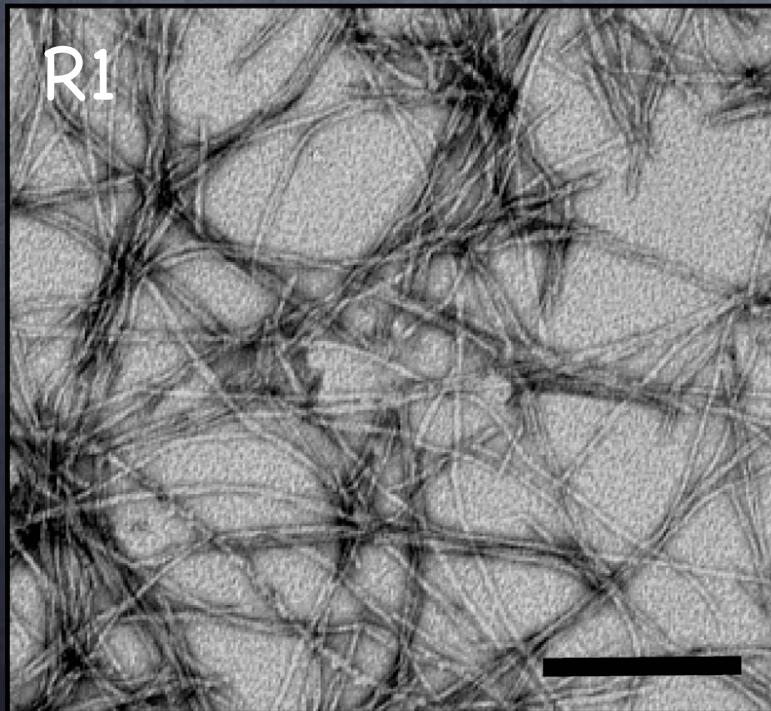
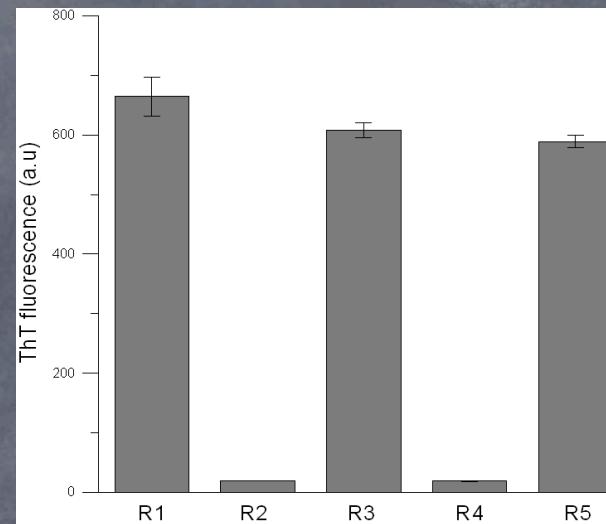
R1	S E L N I Y Q Y G G G N S A L A L Q T D A R N
R2	S D L T I T Q H G G G N G A D V G Q - G S D D
R3	S S I D L T Q R G F G N S A T L D Q W N G K N
R4	S E M T V K Q F G G G N G A A V D Q - T A S N
R5	S S V N V T Q V G F G N N A T A H Q Y



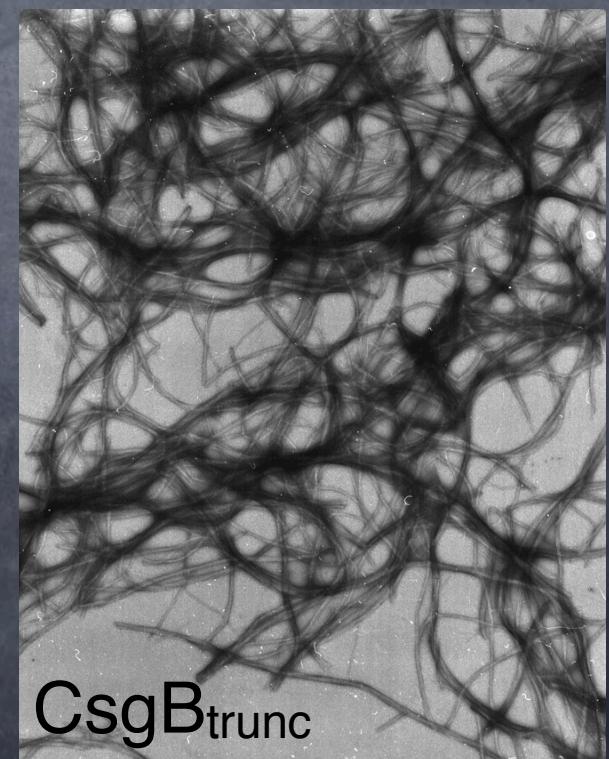
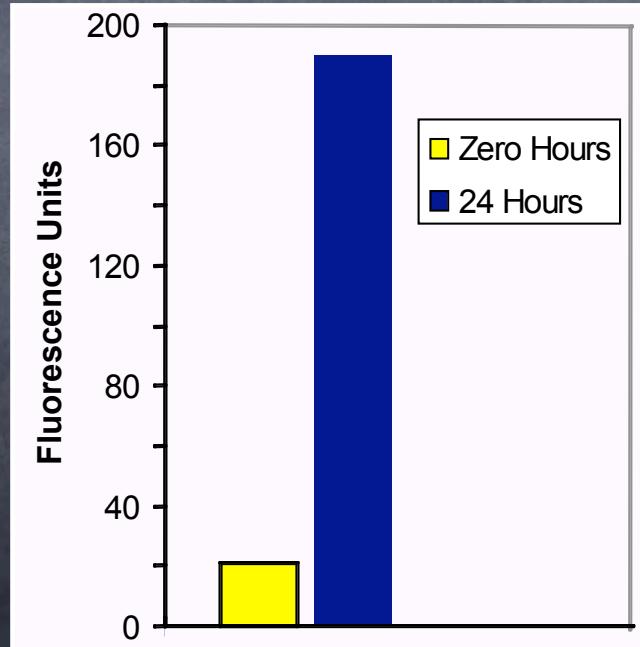
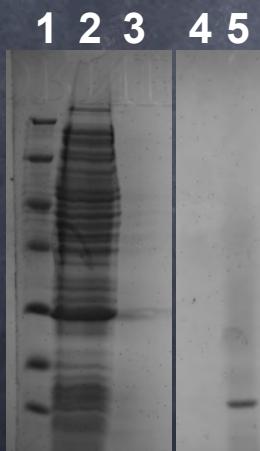
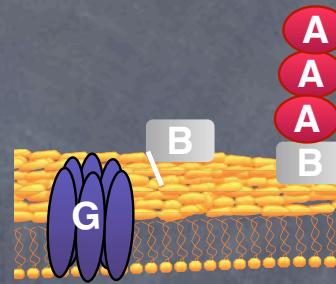
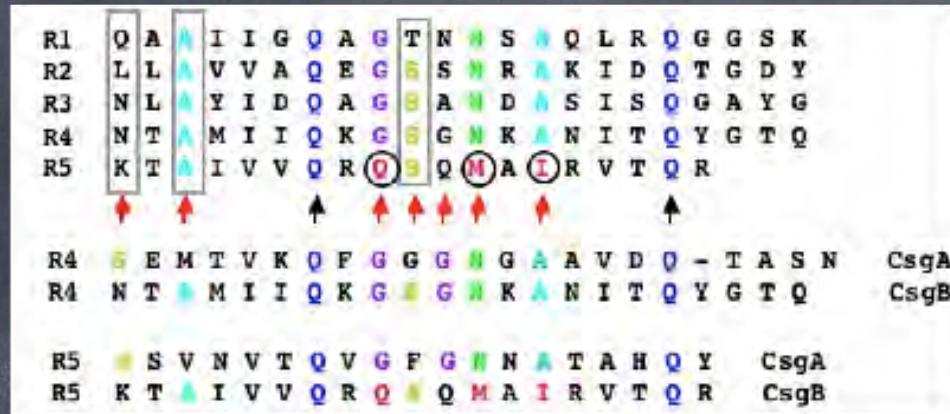
# Amyloid Formation of CsgA Repeating Units

Sequence alignment of CsgA repeating units (R1-R5). Red arrows indicate the reading frame.

R1	S E L N I Y Q Y G G G N S A L A L Q T D A R N
R2	S D L T I T Q H G G G N G A D V G Q - G S D D
R3	S S I D L T Q R G F G N S A T L D Q W N G K N
R4	S E M T V K Q F G G G N G A A V D Q - T A S N
R5	S S V N V T Q V G F G N N A T A H Q Y



# Does CsgB Contain an Amyloid-Forming Domain?



## Looking Forward

1. Are functional amyloids the rule or the exception?

Bacteria

Curli  
Mcc

Functional Amyloids

Yeast

Supt35

Fungi

Chaplins

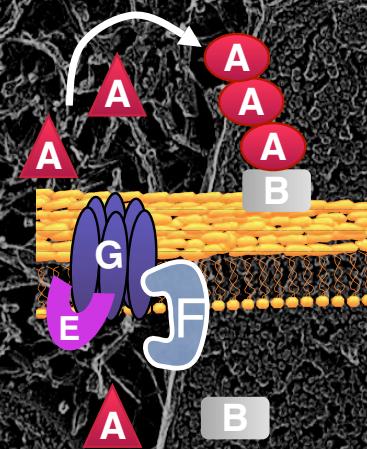
Animals

Pmel17  
CPEB

2. What can nature tell us about disease-associated amyloid formation?

## Future Directions

- Understand the nucleation reaction. How specific is nucleation? Does CsgB specifically nucleate CsgA?
- Are “seeding” and “nucleation” mechanistically similar?
- How does CsgG mediated secretion work? Does CsgG work alone?
- What are the chaperone proteins CsgE and CsgF doing?
- Why do bacteria make curli? How prevalent is template-directed nucleation in other systems?
- Over 50 genes are required for curli formation in *E. coli*, suggesting a complex regulatory and biosynthesis pathway.
- Excellent model system for understanding amyloid formation, protein secretion, protein folding and organelle assembly.



# Acknowledgments

## University of Michigan

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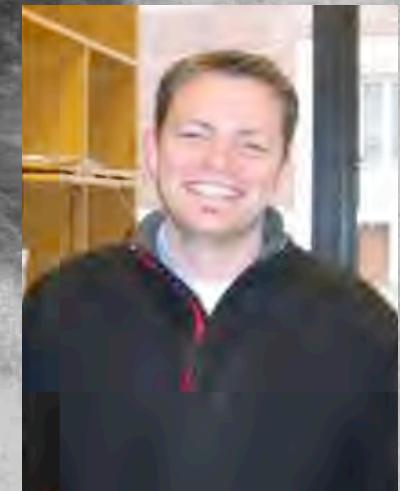
Karolinska Inst.

Staffan Normark

Ute Romling

Reagents

Charles Glabe



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